1	2	3	4
Kerala	11636	17240	18810
MP.	*	2453	1985(30.6)
Maharashtra	15103	15488	15940
Manipur	276	186(30.6)	**
Orissa	1890	2260	1816
Sikkim	188	117	30(31.3)
Tamil Nadu	6956	9827	11628
Tripura	*	*	446
Uttar Pradesh	19723	20042	22610
Uttaranchal	12.12	3497	3110
West Bengal	471	418	**
Pondcherry	691	528	676
Total	64798	94832	92367

*Not started functioning.

** Not received.

Strategies to clear pending cases

161. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of cases are pending in various courts in the country for years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years, court-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up additional benches or create dedicated courts to deal with a particular genre of cases, say service matters or financial matters, or transferring the cases that are more than five years of Fast Track Courts, with a view to liquidating the pending cases and speeding up disposal of cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) A Statement is given (See below).

(c) and (d) The Central Government has been periodically monitoring the pendency position in various courts. The steps taken for speedy disposal of pending cases, include timely filling the vacancies of judges, increasing the judge strength, grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of specialized benches, organizing Lok Adalats at regular intervals, encouraging alternative modes of dispute resolution like negotiation, mediation and arbitration and setting up of special tribunals like Central Administrative Tribunals, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, Family Courts, Labour Courts etc. The Central Govt, has also extended the life of 1562 Fast Track Courts in march 2005 till March 2010 to clear long pending sessions cases.

The judge strength of the High Courts is reviewed every three years. For review of judge strength, the average institution and the pendency of main cases during the last five years is considered by taking into account the national average or the average rate of disposal of main cases per judge per year in the High Court whichever is higher. If the disposal per judge in the concerned High court is below even the national average then instead of increase the strength, the concerned High Corut is required to take steps for improvement in the rate of disposal of cases. If the average disposal of concerned High Court is above the national average then increase in Judge strength is accordingly considered. The strength of Additional judges is reviewed only if there is an increase in the arrears of the pending cases during the last 5 years and the disposal per judge is above the national average.

Statement

Pending cases court-wise and year-wise for the last five years

SI. No.	Year ending on 31st Dec	Supreme Court pendency	High Courts pendency	Subordinate courts pendency
1.	2000	22,145	28,86,839	2,03,18,984
2.	2001	22,722	30,56,614	2,21,98,324
3.	2002	24,335	31,87,527	2,27,57,693
4.	2003	26,750	32,39,295	2,25,07,733
5.	2004	30,151	33,79,033	2,33,97,686
6.	June, 2005	33,635	34,24,518	2,54,06,722